LETTER

GENTLEMAN in the Country,

Concerning the Acquittal of

JOSEPH HICKEY, Attorney,

UPON AM

Indictment for Perjury, before the Lord Chief Justice Lee, on Thursday the 11th Instant.

Prob Curia, inverfique Mores !

Hor.

Theirs be the Art, to varnish an Offence, And fortify their Crimes with Considence.



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GENTLEMAN in the Country,

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GOSEPH HICKEY Attorney,

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GENTLEMAN, &c.

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HAVING heard a great deal of this Mr. Hickey, who had stood indicted for Perjury upwards of a Twelve-month past; and being informed by the publick Papers that he was honourably acquitted; I had the Curiosity, unsolicited by you, to enquire into the Truth of this Article. It is evident that a Person under an Impeachment of so heinous, so

very atrocious a Crime as this, cannot be faid to be bonourably acquitted, but in one Way: Which is, by a strict Enquiry into, and thorough Disquisition of the Matters of Fact; and the Sense of a Judge and Jury upon those Facts. Unfortunately for Mr. Hickey, this was not his Cafe. Mr. Hickey, I am told, in his Letters to Mr. Hervey, Master to John Hamilton the Profecutor, pretends not only to be a Man of Virtue, but a Gentleman; and without Doubt, if you could get a Sight of his Conscience and his Pedigree, you would find him equally well founded in both these Assertions. Now, ask any Man of Rank and Character, (and Mr. Hickey is proved to be so, because we have bis Word for it) ask, I say, any Man of Rank and Character, under so flagitious a Charge, what he would take to finish fuch an Affair, without bringing it to a legal Issue; what do you think would be his his Answer? Why, his Answer would naturally be, that he would take the Tongue out of your Head for making him a Proposal so derogatory to his Honour. "Don't you see, he would say, " that it is my Bufiness to promote the " Scrutiny? That there is a Taint, even an Imputation of Perjury, that nothing but a Court of Justice can wash " away? That there is no Possibility of " my being ever fet right in the Eyes of " the World again, but by being first " found Rectus in Curia? Will not " Mankind suspect at least, if they do " not conclude, that I have purchased " my Quietus by some indirect and il-" licit Means; or, that the Absolution, "thus fecretly given me, was not an " Act of Justice, but an Act of Mer-" cy? Had you confidered these Things, " Sir, you could not but have feen that sten thousand Pounds would not make B 2

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" me Amends for complying with fuch " a Proposition." Nay, so obvious are Surmises of this Sort, that Hamilton was congratulated when he came out of Court, and told by his Friends, that they thought he had done very wifely. " We conclude, faid they, that they have paid " the Debt, and fourscore Pounds is a " much more substantial Satisfaction than " bringing a Man to the Pillory." And this is indifputably the State of every Man. who, under any criminal Accusation, endeavours, as we fay, to hush or huddle up the Matter. The Law itself fays, Qui judicium fugit, crimen fatetur; but mark, Sir, what follows; for the Event of this Day will be an eternal Reproach both to the Law and the Profesfors of it; Many Counsellors have done virtuously, but Hamilton's excelled them all. To make use of another Scripture Allusion; Hear what comfortable Words

the Law faith unto you. His Counfel. told him, in Effect, that, conscious as he was of Mr. Hickey's injurious Treatment of him, he might probably expose himself to worse Things, by persisting in feeking any Redress, or even this vindictive Justice on his Betrayers: That he had been grievously used indeed, but it was to no Purpose to complain. Duly examined, this was the Sum and Substance of their Remonstrance. And this being the Case, judge, Sir, to what our fo much boafted Laws are reduced. When I say judge, I mean to recommend it to you, and to every Man, to reflect feriously upon the present Corruption and Degeneracy of them. For I will never believe that our wife Ancestors, as they were thought, either framed or transmitted them to us, with fuch Defects and Solæcisms in them, as are repugnant to the Dictates of Nature, and the Voice of Reason and com-

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common Senfe. It is univerfally thought, that the dreadful Change they have undercone is to be imputed folely to the Practitioners and Agents of them. The Law, instead of exerting its utmost Force and Vigour towards punishing the lamentable Loofeness of our Manners, seems rather to be vying with the Multitude in their Depravity; and more disposed to conform with, than to reform the Transgressors of it. - But the most curious Part of this Transaction is still behind. Hamilton having been threaten'd, as I have already hinted, that, upon Failure of Proof, the tongue-doughty Mr. Hickey would certainly bring an Action against him for a malicious Profecution; and being afk'd whether he would agree to stop the Process, upon Assurance given on the Part of the Defendant, that he would be graciously pleased, on that Condition, to take no further Notice of what had happened ? pened? He refused his Consent, and defired the Counsel to proceed. Notwithstanding which, it was said, that to be sure he would be directed by his Counsel. and that he could not be so unwise and obstinate not to comply with these Stipulations. And in this hurrying Way were Matters concluded, and a Bargain struck up, which they called a Compromise.

Methinks it was extremely hard that they would not let this poor Fellow know his own Mind, if he did not know his own Interest. But, in Truth, he knew them both too well, to be caught by this slimsy Stratagem. He rightly thought, if there were any Law remaining among us, by which I mean any Rule of Right, (which, I am forry to say, are not always synonimous) he had as little Reason to sear Mr. Hickey, as a Judgment from Heaven, for what he was doing.—A Point

of great Importance to Mr. Hickey being fettled in this short Treaty, one should have thought he would have rested contented with this Victory; though, as Pyrrbus was told by one of his Generals, fuch another would utterly undo him. Nevertheless they did not stop here, but had the Confidence to talk also of some Composition with Mr. Hervey, who had prefumed to let others know, all be knew of his Servant's Wrongs and Oppreffion. But Mr. Bathurst gave a prompt and vehement Rebuke to this Infolence, and check'd it. - What made this specious Fallacy the more ridiculous was, that I am told fome of the Profecutor's Counfel * had been inform'd, that these Terrors and Objections had been thrown in his Way

^{*} Tho' Hamilton's Counsel are spoke of in the Plural Number, it ought to be in the Singular; because his Deseat is to be imputed singly to Sir T—B—; the other Gentlemen stand acquitted.

before, and that his Constancy was Proof against them all. For when his first Sollicitor told him, that it behoved him to confider what he was about, and that Mr. Hickey, if his Evidence should prove infufficient, would certainly fue him for Defamation: That a Jury might probably give Damages, for which he would be infolvent; and that his Infolvency would subject him to Imprisonment: His Anfwer was, that they could not do worfe by him than they had done already, and that he would be content to lie in a Jail all the rest of his Life, rather than not expose the Villains who had injured him. His Warmth and Stedfastness on this Occasion not only proved his own Innocence, but carried with them fresh Conviction of the Injustice whereof he complained. But be pleased to obferve, Sir, if this Retreat was an adviseable Measure for the Prosecutor, it ought.

to have been recommended a little more feafonably. This Thing had been upwards of a Year in Agitation, Council had been feed, and Motions made. Term after Term, to bring on the Trial; vet this poor forlorn Bubble had had no Intimation of this pretended Difficulty, this childish Bugbear, till just before the Indictment was to be read. His Counsellors on a fudden turn'd Magicians, and rais'd a Phantom on him, of which he never dreamt. But probably it is a Rule with the Gentlemen of the Law, not to let their Clients know they can make nothing of their Cause, till they find they can make nothing more of them.

Mr. Hervey, I hear, who attended at Guild-Hall, in order to give Countenance to a poor and innocent Man, contrary to all Law, had also been expostulated with, previously to the Application made

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to Hamilton. And tho' he was greatly incensed and scandalized at this preposterous Behaviour, he kept his Temper; and, what is still more difficult. kept his Countenance. He swallow'd the fulfome Froth with which they fed him, feemingly without kecking: Tho' it fat so heavily on his Stomach, as to give him very painful Sensations. However, upon the Representation made by these Gentlemen of his Servant's Dilemma, he thought it not adviseable either to urge or to diffuade any Thing. He would by no Means depart from his Character, as Patron and Protector of his Domestic; and, on the other Hand, would not expose himself to that of a Persecutor, Loose and uncertain as he knew the Ordinances and Decrees of Law to be, he thought, whatever might be the Refult of the Projecution, that it was highly fitting a Court of Justice should have Cognisance of the Charge. For this Rea-

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Servant had resolved to make his Case publick; that in case Mr. Hickey and his audacious Vouchers escaped the Rigour of the Law, the Judge at least might note in his Books how faithfully Mr. Hickey had served John Hamilton, and the yet greater Fidelity with which Mr. Bristow * had served his Friend Mr. Hickey.

As I myself know a little of the Frailties and Infirmities of the Law, I con-

*This Bristow, I am told, is a Barber in St. Alban's Street, whom Mr. Hickey, to serve a Purpose, represents, in his Assidavit, as the Friend of Hamilton, though he never saw him till he was so kind to sorce him into the Hands of Mr. Hickey, contrary to their Agreement; for Hamilton had been cautioned against entrusting his Business to an Irish Attorney, by his Counsel in Dublin, who, by a Kind of prophetic Spirit, foretold what has befallen him.

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of Hamanity and Publick Spirit, by which we may suppose this Gentleman to have been actuated, my Curiosity alone would have made me desirous to bring such a Thing into a Court of Justice. I should have been glad to see, whether by any Desects in the Law, or any Perversions in the Law, by quibbling Interpretations of it, there were a Possibility for Offences such as these to pass, without either Censure, Penalty, or any Sort of Retribution.

In order to give the thoroughest Satisfaction to your Enquiry, I have given Mr. Hervey a great deal of Trouble: But as I design the Publick shall partake of my Intelligence, I presume ye will both of ye be better pleased, that I do not confine myself singly to what passed at the Guild-Hall.

This

This Gentleman affured me that he had been informed by a Person of great Eminence in the Law, that a Man may fwear to a Lie, almost to Demonstration knowing it to be a Lie, and yet not be perjured. And, among other fuch unintelligible and parodoxial Doctrines, he told him also, that a conscientious Perfuafion that a Man was perjured, and a legal Conviction of his Perjury, differed widely: That a Juror might report a Perfon innocent in Westminster-Hall, and yet, with the utmost Consistency, confess to you that he thought him guilty out of it. Are not these Things strange, Sir? Are they not stupendous? When we consider the Spirit and Intent of all Laws, (which are the Effence of them) must not fuch Tenets as these be looked upon as the groffest and most damnable Herefies that can be in Jurisprudence? The scrupulous

pulous Tenderness and Nicety with which the Law proceeds, when it is about to inflict Pains and Penalties, is a right Caution, where a Possibility appears that an innocent Man may fuffer; but where the Guilt is apparent, from a Concurrence of Circumstances and Testimonies, too nice Scannings of the Law may destroy the Purpose of it; it may give the Wicked Advantage over the Innocent, which is to invert the Order and Nature of Things. But it was the universal Belief of Mankind, that, in fpite of all the Quirks and Subterfuges of the Law, in spite of all the Eloquence and Subtilties of his accomplist'd Counsel, Mr. Hickey would, upon his Trial, have made just the Figure his Adverfaries could with. And it was for this very Reason that the Doors were so artfully shut against the Plaintiff, and that Justice, which is always blind, was also to be dumb on this Occasion.

You

You may perceive, Sir, that I am coming now to the Analysis of this seeming Mystery; but the Solution is so plain and obvious, that doubtless you have anticipated it. - I wonder whether the Gentlemen of the Law, when they are tempted to these Irregularities, are so much their own Dupes, to imagine they impose upon those against whom they are committed. Surely they could not take Mr. Hervey to be so void of Feeling, as not to have a Sense of his Abuse, tho' he did not think fit to express it. It is recorded of some fententious Person, who was ask'd why he had not replied to fomething, that he made the following Answer: Wby, because, faid he, as I would reply, I might not; and as I might, I would not. This we may prefume was Mr. Harvey's Alternative.

I am fincerely of Opinion, that if the Application made to poor Hamilton had been more explicit, it would have been more decent. They had done better at once to fay to him, --- "That we are " really forry for you, but it is Time to " come to an Explanation of the Error " you have been in, (tho' we ourselves " have led you into it) and to let you " know, that there is no Law for a " Lawyer. Mr. Hickey is a Subaltern of " ours, and the Chiefs of our Corps " think it incumbent on them to give i him Sanctuary. By this Precedent we "hope to convince all Mankind that a Lawyer is a Noli-me-tangere; and, like " the Plant that bears that Name, will " illude your Grasp if you offer to touch "him. We do not openly avow this " Maxim, nor will you find it in our " Books. It is a Nostrum of ours, as one " may call it; but you will find both the " Doctrine and Praxis just as much esta-" blished, as if it were to be met with in our Law-Dispensari s. You have spent " a great

" a great deal of Money amongst us " fruitlessly; and to make you some Com-" pensation, we have agreed to admit you " to the Knowledge of this Secret, left " you should be engaged in some other " fuch wild Undertaking. By your Evidence, your Caufe feems to have been a " good one; and by your Testimonials " your Character appears to have been " fo: But Perfons under these Descrip-" tions are not those who prosper best un-" der our Auspices. Truth is a Thing we " do not much regard; and we are in-" deed fo little used to it, that when you " put it into our Hands, it is a Weapon " we know not how to wield. If in any " Instance we could depart from this " By-law of ours, we would have paid " the Crown the Compliment, whose " Cause this is as well as yours, to have " waved our Prerogative; but it is pro-" per that even the Crown itself know, " as we have faid before, that there is no " Law for a Lawyer." - Pray, Sir, tell me, when next I hear from you, whether us

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hether ther this Method of proceeding had not been as warrantable as the other.

I question whether the Offences done under the Name of Law, and in the Agency of it, are not pretty near as numerous, as those committed against the Laws.

The Account of this iniquitous Transaction, together with a vexations Suit of my own in Chancery, wherein a barratering Priest is the Trickster and Incendiary, (two most Christian-like Characteristics) have given me fuch horrid Impreffions of all judicial Matters, that you will not be furprized to find me fo full of Invective against the Law, where I saw Room for any Reflections upon it. But Satires of the most general Tenor are not to be read without Restrictions. It should be supposed therefore, that they bear in Front the Preamble to publick Edicts, and that they are addressed only to those whom they may concern. It were as weak, as it would be injurious, to believe any particular People, any Body of Men, or any Order of Men, are universally vile and

and abandoned. Mankind is a motley, variegated Tribe, of whom nothing scarcely can be universally affirm'd. For this Reafon, as I imagine one might find Infernal Spirits in Westminster-Abbey, fo, I doubt not but Angelick ones are to be met with in Westminster-Hall. Nay, I have heard Mr. Hervey lavish in his Encomiums on a certain Person's Behaviour, (whose Merits have fince promoted him to be a Judge) originally an Advocate in poor Hamilton's Cause, not only as a Gentleman, but as a Man of Sense and Virtue. Lord Bacon fays, he knows no Trust so important as that of a Counsellor; which feems to be so undeniable a Truth, that a most rigid Conscientiousness is requifite in the Discharge of it. And yet how difficult is it, in Westminster-Hall, for any Man to retain this just Sense of his Duty. When young Men, of modest, gentle, and ingenuous Dispositions, are destin'd to this Calling, they seem to me to be Objects of Compassion. The frequent Derision with which they see serious

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rious Things treated, and their Manner of treating one another, must not only be repugnant, but pungent, to Minds fo constituted. They are obliged, as Men of Honour, to fet forth to the best Advantage, certain Causes, to which as Men of Honour they cannot possibly wish Suc-Then they are venal, by Profession; they are Sophisters by Profesfion: And the habitual Exercise of such a Function will be apt to create in Men fuch an Indistinction of Right and Wrong, as may end at last in an Irreverence for all Truth. This I fay, Sir, is the State and Condition even of the Lots we may suppose in Sodom; but where there are by Nature the least Seeds of Corruption about a Lawyer, judge, Sir, how quickly they must take Root, and how luxuriantly they must germinate, under the Influence of fo difingenuous an Educa-As I have the Happiness to be thoroughly known to you, I persuade myself I shall not be suspected of any Infincerity, when I protest to you that these Things really afflict me. What is to become

[[24]] come of his feel I have heard long ago, that ie is a Misfertune to a Man to be ferious; I-fear I shall live to be rold, that it is a Misfortune alle to be virtuous T . hamift Honour, to let forth to the best Advantare, certain Caufes, to which as Mon of Montage they cannomed libly will Seccele. ... Then they are venel, by Pro-London, July 13: an interest of Yours, Sec. e unation will be seed o create in Men firels an Indiction discovery and Wron as may end at laft in an Irreverence

POSTSCRIPT and Condition even of the Lots we re

A M just now inform'd that I might have spared myself and you this Trouble, and that the Cafe of John Hamilton will be given the Publick in a more ample Manner, with the respective Testimonies and Affidavits on both Sides.

thoroughly known to you, I perfused anylolf I the griff and I Helym Encerity, when I protest to you that those Things really affi (I'me. What is to becount

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